



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1859.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. Thomas E. Cochran, of York Co. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. William H. Keim, of Berks Co.

All persons are hereby notified to have Express matter at the office by 11 o'clock A. M. or it must be laid over till next day. JOHN N. STOKES.

Largo Currants.

The largest Currants we have ever seen, were left at our office, on Tuesday last, by Mr. Samuel Melick, of this Borough. Some of them were as large as black Cherries.

To Taxpayers.

We would call the attention of Collectors and Taxpayers to the following section of the Act of April 29th, 1844, section 42, P. L. 501. It is understood that the State will demand a strict compliance with its provisions.

If any county shall pay into the state treasury its quota of tax levied on its said adjusted valuation, fifteen days prior to the first day of August, in any year, such county shall be entitled to an abatement of five per cent, on the amount so paid; and any state tax remaining unpaid by any individual or corporation, after said tax is due and payable by said County, to the Commonwealth, shall bear an interest of six per cent, and be a lien on the estate on which it is charged, till fully paid and satisfied.

The glorious Fourth is over. The "day we celebrate" has been celebrated. Bruised heads are in bandages,—sore toes in slippers: patriotic speeches are in the recollection of the past,—and broken noses are borne about clothed in mournful plasters. A good deal of good powder has been burnt and a good deal of poor liquor swallowed. Our forefathers in planting the glorious tree of liberty, "fought, bled, and died," and their degenerate descendants, in commemoration thereof, on the anniversary of our national birth day, do fight and bleed (as our pavements bear witness) although they are not in the habit, as a general thing, of dying.

In all the constituent elements of a regular "Fourth of July" celebration,—powder, patriotism, music, speeches, cocktails, punches, snaz-bes, and rows, Stroudsburg has not been behind any of Uncle Sam's other children, of her age and size, either east or west.

The weather was remarkably favorable for the occasion, being very cool though clear, during the whole day; although the exercises at the grove were somewhat marred by the strong breeze which blew directly in the faces of the speakers, rendering it very difficult and laborious to speak so as to be heard distinctly by the large audience.

The procession was formed at the appointed time in front of the Court House, and, accompanied by the two excellent bands of Music, of which Stroudsburg can boast, proceeded to the grove; where after a prayer, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence, addresses were delivered by SAMUEL S. DREHER and WM. K. HAVILAND, Esqs. After the pronouncing of the benediction, the procession re-formed and marched back to town in the same order; where they were all entertained by sumptuous dinners prepared by our accomplished land lords.

In the afternoon a Fantastic Company appeared, and carried the town by storm, exciting the most uproarious merriment wherever they appeared.

The Stroudsburg Cornet and Phoenix Bands appeared at intervals during the afternoon.

In the evening there was a good display of Fire Works on Academy hill, accompanied by music by the Phoenix Brass Band. The display was witnessed by several thousand people.

Altogether it was a good celebration, and one worthy of Stroudsburg; and, with the exception of some slight drawbacks, (the effects of bad liquor,) which must be looked upon as necessary concomitants of a Fourth of July celebration, the day passed away in uninterrupted enjoyment by all present.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of D. Clark's Philadelphia Gift Book Establishment, found in another column of to-day's paper. The references given by this concern are of the highest order, and warrant the belief that business is done by this house on the principle of integrity and honor. See the advertisement, and send for a catalogue, which will be mailed free to any address.

The Democratic Doctrine of Allegiance.

The Democratic party has always styled itself the protector of the rights of naturalized citizens. It has been on account of the confidence reposed in the professions of that party, that our naturalized citizens have been for a long time accustomed to swallow down unquestioned whatever doctrines the leaders of that party have seen fit to promulgate. They have followed blindly, confidently wherever Democratic leaders have pointed out the way, and have obeyed without hesitation or distrust whatever mandates Democratic Moguls have seen fit to issue.—But the time has come when that blind confidence is to be destroyed. The time has come when our naturalized citizens are constrained by the instinct of self preservation, to open their eyes, to read and to think for themselves. And it is well that it should be so. It is well that those good intentioned, but unfortunate dupes of Democratic treachery and duplicity should know how shamefully their interests have been betrayed, how ruthlessly their rights have been given away by an unscrupulous and unprincipled Secretary of State. We feel confident that our intelligent and independent adopted citizens will rise in their power, when the suitable occasion presents itself, and resent the outrage that has been offered them,—hurl back to a merited oblivion a party who—loathsome carcass, bloated and festering with the fruits of dissipation and disease, is poisoning the whole atmosphere of politics.

Naturalized citizens! to you this article is especially devoted, because you, in particular are the sufferers by the infamous doctrine lately promulgated by the Democratic party,—that party that you have so long loved and confided in:—see how it has betrayed you, and rise in your might and resent the gross indignity.

You have exiled yourselves from your native land, and come to this country for the purpose of enjoying that civil and religious liberty of which we boast. You have sworn allegiance to this country, and by doing so have taken upon yourselves to abide by the Constitution of the United States, and by the laws which are formed under that Constitution; and you have undertaken to perform all other duties which devolve upon citizens native born.

In return for all these duties which the government imposes upon you upon becoming an adopted citizen, you are entitled to expect from the government, protection at home and abroad; and the same rights and liberties which belong to native born citizens. The government of the United States, at the very moment that it plates upon you the performance of the same duties which is expected from native born citizens, is under an implied obligation to preserve to you inviolate, the same rights which belong to them; and among these is the right of protection in person and property, wherever you see proper to go; and this right of protection, as well as all other rights, continues just so long as you remain good and loyal subjects, or, in other words, so long as you remain true to your oath of allegiance.

This has been the doctrine of allegiance the world over, from the time when governments were instituted among men, down to the present day. Allegiance and protection are relative terms; allegiance is due from the subject to the government, in return for the protection which is due from the government to the subject.—The one is dependent for its duration upon the other; when one commences, the other commences at the same instant with it; and when one ceases, the other must necessarily cease with it. In support of this doctrine we could cite, were it necessary, innumerable legal authorities of every age. But it seems that it has been reserved for the present day, and for the modern Solon, Lewis Cass, the apostle of the Democratic party, with one dash of his pen to sweep away the congregated and concurrent wisdom of ages.

On the 13th of May last, a Mr. LeClerc of Tennessee, a native of France, but who has been naturalized in this country; in view of the war now going on in Europe, wrote to Mr. Cass, Secretary of State, inquiring whether, in case business called him to France, that government could impress him into service in her army.

In reply he received the following: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, May 17, 1859.

Your letter of the 13th inst. has been received. In reply I have to state that it is understood that the French Government claims military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction. Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim should you voluntarily repair thither.

LEWIS CASS. So you see fellow citizens, that according to the dispensation of Mr. Cass, it matters not how long, or how faithfully you may have served this government,—no matter how meritorious a citizen you may have been, if unfortunately the sun first shone upon you in France, England, Ireland, Germany, anywhere else except in the United States, you are liable to be

torn from your home, your family, your business and your all, and forced, slave-like, to serve in a foreign army, at any moment that business or pleasure calls you to visit the land of your nativity.—Your cries that you are an "American citizen" will be of no avail, and your oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States was a solemn farce. You are burdened with all the duties of an American citizen, without being entitled to any of his privileges. You owe allegiance to the United States and you owe allegiance to the country of your nativity.—Hence if you are honored as an American citizen, with the position of Ambassador to your native country, you may be shocked to find yourself promptly impressed to serve before the mast of a Man-of-war, or as a private in her army; and if that government should declare war against the United States, you might be sent back to your adopted country to fight against your own children and be executed as a traitor by the American government, or, if you refused to go, to be hung like a dog, by the government of your native country. You have duties to perform to two masters who are perhaps in direct antagonism to each other; and you have no rights anywhere.

But it is not alone the naturalized citizens who are interested in this question. It is one in which every American citizen is concerned, for it is a question that lies at the very foundation of our government. The ruling of Mr. Cass would derange all the machinery of our State, and leave us with broken wheels and pistons on a stormy sea. Every office of the government below that of President is liable to be filled with naturalized citizens; a large proportion of our army and navy—probably half at least—is composed of naturalized citizens. Now under the promulgation of Mr. Cass, every Government officer in the United States except the Chief Magistrate, is liable to be impressed into foreign service at any moment that he leaves, for any purpose, these shores; and perhaps that service may be directed against his own home and offspring.

If we go to war with any foreign power, and dispatch an army into their dominions, our soldiers have the cheering prospect of being tried and hung as traitors, if by any of the chances of war they fall into the hands of the enemy.

In times of peace, our merchant ships are liable to be unmanned in mid ocean by some "allegiance" claiming government. In such case, the war of 1812, arising from this very question, was in vain, and the valuable lives and property then destroyed in contending for and establishing a great principle, were destroyed for naught.

Thus intimately is this question of allegiance interwoven with the interests of this government. And yet Mr. Cass has voluntarily and gratuitously given away the dearest rights and privileges of a large proportion of our citizens; he has surrendered to foreign powers, what they have not even asked. England formerly claimed a perpetual allegiance from all native born subjects wherever found; and denied their right to absolve themselves from that allegiance. This led to the war of 1812, since which time, even she, proud and exacting as she is, has not attempted to enforce this claim; and we believe she does not pretend to exercise any authority over citizens who have voluntarily expatriated themselves, and sworn allegiance to another government.

But Mr. Cass would concede everything; it remains to be seen whether the free citizens of this republic will stand idly by, with their fingers in their mouths and suffer their rights and liberties thus to be trampled upon.

A Muddle.

A correspondent who has evidently been looking at somebody drinking, sends us the following: "This morning, about four o'clock, P. M., a man with heels in the hole of his stocking, committed arsenic by swallowing a dose of suicide. The verdict of the inquest returned a jury that the deceased came to the facts in accordance with his death. He leaves a child with six small wires to lament the end of his untimely loss." How much more sensible for the writer to have simply written "that the best, and handsomest garments made and sold in Easton are to be found at Pyle's Easton Hall of Fashion, opposite the old Easton Bank."

The Electoral College of 1861.

The next Electoral College, chosen in November, 1860, to meet in February, 1861, will—if Kansas should be admitted at the approaching session of Congress—consist of 306 votes, 154 of which will be necessary to a choice for President. The non-slaveholding States will have 168 Electors, and the slaveholding States 120.

A gentleman, in Columbus, Ohio, recently, upon going into his office found several small nuts lying upon the table. He took one and placed it between his teeth for the purpose of cracking, when a loud explosion ensued, incensing and burning his mouth in a shocking manner. The nuts were charged with powder and friction igniting material, calculated, if exploded in the mouth, to blow a man's head off.

At a marriage ceremony in New Bedford on Saturday last, the bride stated that her age was about twelve years, and the bridegroom twenty-five.

On Saturday, the 2d inst., Mr. J. W. Decker of Blooming Grove, Pike Co., while at work in a tannery in that town, was caught and drawn into the machinery, and so badly injured as to cause his death in a few hours. He leaves a wife and two small children.

Letters of Acceptance from Messrs. Cochran and Keim.

YORK, June 18th, 1859.

To John S. Pomeroy, Joseph Garretson and J. H. Seltzer, Esqs., Committee of People's State Convention:—

GENTLEMEN:—I have this day received your letter dated the 16th inst., in which you advise me of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Auditor General by the State Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 8th inst. I beg leave, through you, to express to the gentlemen who composed that Convention my grateful acknowledgments for this proof of their confidence, and in accepting the nomination which they have conferred, take occasion to avow my earnest agreement with them in their declarations of principles and in their expressions of opinion on measures of public policy. Should the people of the State ratify the nomination of the Convention by a majority of their suffrages, I shall labor so to discharge the consequent official duties which will devolve upon me that my political friends shall not be disappointed in the selection which they have made of a candidate, and the public interests shall suffer no detriment from having been entrusted to my care.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant, THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

READING, June 20, 1859.

GENTLEMEN:—I received your favor of the 17th inst., conveying to me the official notification of my unanimous nomination for the office of Surveyor General by the People's Convention, assembled at Harrisburg on the 8th of June. I thank you for this evidence of your regard as the representative of the people and the high honor conferred upon me, as the twin standard bearer in a cause which calls forth our warmest aspirations. The good feeling and unanimity of purpose evinced by the convention, are at once favorable auguries and a true reflex of the popular sentiment. It behooves us, as advocates of human progress, to give our unflinching support to the principles enunciated by the Convention, many of which I sustained by my voice and votes in the Halls of Congress, and all of which I approve. Let the motto be "The Union of all good men for the good of the Union," to insure a glorious and lasting victory.

Yours, very truly, W. H. KEIM. To John S. Pomeroy, Joseph Garretson and H. Seltzer, Esq., Committee.

Horrible Scenes at the late Railroad Disaster.—Coroners Verdict.

W. J. Hawkes, esq., of Charleston, Va., furnishes The Free Press with a thrilling account of the late horrible accident on the Michigan Southern Railroad. Mr. Hawkes, after stating that he was a passenger, and that he was swept forty yards down the stream from where the train was precipitated into it, says:

On reaching the shore I stumbled over a man—turned and found him alive—I asked him his name. He replied, "Walworth." I could not raise him, and went to the cars for assistance, passing ten or twelve dead bodies on the beach. Arriving at the wreck I found some had procured a light—returned and found Walworth dead. I was a large, fine looking old gentleman. I afterwards assisted his son in his last moments.

The first thing that arrested my attention on entering the car that I had left was that I was standing on a pile of dead bodies. One man I thought alive and gazing into my face. I turned the lamp around, and the glazed eye of death told me that all was over. A lady had her arm clasped around his neck, with a frightful wail in her head, her feet caught and crumpled in the wheels of the car. At her feet lay a beautiful boy, with his head severed from his body as close as it could have been done by the guillotine. Some were just in the pangs of death. Others, caught and crushed by the falling timbers, begged me to kill them and put them out of their misery.—There was a lady going to meet her husband, with a daughter six years old, and a babe at her breast. The mother and little girl were killed. The mother had clasped the babe in such a manner that it was unharmed.

The ground was strewn with heads, arms, legs and dead bodies. I saw several with their backs broken and their lower limbs paralyzed, writhing in the sand. Some of them would clutch me as I passed with a grasp from which it was almost impossible to free myself. Several beautiful boys and girls were taken from the water and laid upon the bank. They were drowned, but looked beautiful in death. Others were crushed between the wheels, with their faces and hands upturned in a supplicating manner. I passed a woman who "begged me to find her children." She was crying, "Oh! my dear family! oh, my six children!" Both of her legs were crushed off below the knee. She lived ten or fifteen minutes. I afterward assisted in taking two of her children from the wreck dead.—Two more fine boys of hers were found—one with his leg cut off; the other had lost an arm, and both were living when I left.

The Coroner's Jury have completed their investigation and made their verdict on the railroad accident at South Bend, Indiana. It fully exonerates the company from all blame, finds that while the embankment and culvert were very thoroughly and substantially built, and of sufficient capacity for all the water that has been accustomed to run there, or has been there for twenty years past, yet it would have had to be double its size for such an unprecedented flood as this was. They say the train was run with great care and caution, which is true, and the devotion as well as the confidence of the men in the safety of the culvert, is proved by their being found dead at their posts.

He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself.

We extract the following from the Clarion Banner. The Doctor appears to be quite a favorite with the country papers in Pennsylvania, as quite a number of them appear to favor his nomination: Candidates for Governor.—Hon. E. D. Gazzam.

"In the approaching contest for President, Pennsylvania, as heretofore, is likely to be the battle ground. It may be well, therefore, to call attention to the influence which the Governor's election will have upon the election for President; and as party usage seems to entitle the West to the next nomination for Governor, it is perhaps, time to enquire what Western man is likely to secure for the People's ticket the largest vote.

"In the State Councils there was a gentleman from the West, whose popularity, integrity and efficient services to our party, would make him in our opinion, in every way available—the name of Hon. Edward D. Gazzam, of Pittsburgh, will, in this connection, readily occur to those who are familiar with the men in Western Pennsylvania who have rendered service to the party, and in whose ability and faithfulness the party have placed confidence.

"At the first National Republican Convention which assembled at Pittsburg, in February, 1856, a resolution was passed that one delegate from each State should address the Convention on the means of uniting and harmonizing in his own State those elements of opposition which uncombined were powerless, but which, if united, might at no distant day, insure the defeat of the Democratic party; and the Convention called on Mr. Gazzam to answer for Pennsylvania.

"On that occasion, besides distinctive Republicans, and citizens of foreign birth, there were thousands of the American party present. To each of these, notwithstanding the jealousies and prejudices then existing, this gentleman made, with the happiest effect, a bold, truthful and eloquent appeal; addressing such as friends of liberty and good government. From that time the cause received a powerful impetus; and at the next election Allegheny county alone rolled up a majority of five thousand for the Union ticket.—At the State election of that year Mr. Gazzam was elected to the Senate by the largest majority ever given in Allegheny county for that office, although his competitor, an eminent man, was popular with all parties.

"During the late important contest for U. S. Senator, the colleagues of this gentleman, in the Senate, manifested their confidence in his prudence and influence by selecting him, with the late Chas. B. Penrose, to act on behalf of the opposition caucus; and to the skillful and discreet management of these two gentlemen, the People's party is in a great measure indebted for the election of Gen. Simon Cameron.

"That Mr. Gazzam is the choice of the Republicans we fully believe, and are confident if elected Governor, his administration would be approved by the opposition party throughout the State. "With him for our candidate, the Republicans will feel assured that their principles will not be sacrificed to the encroachments of the slave power, while the Americans who have seen with satisfaction that he is solicitous to allay asperities and to consolidate into one great and patriotic party all who are opposed to the Democratic party have evidence in his public life that he is the determined opponent of those frauds on the ballot-box which have elicited their just indignation.

"Nor will citizens of foreign birth who have heretofore manifested confidence in his principles, fail to approve of the views which he has often expressed as a Republican candidate, respecting the necessity of further provision being made to secure the ballot-box from the gross abuses which have grown up under our present naturalization laws. The views of Mr. Gazzam in favor of the protection of home industry are a guarantee that the interests of Pennsylvania as a great manufacturing State would find in him a steadfast and vigilant supporter.

"The action of the 8th of June Convention, in nominating an entire ticket from the Eastern portion of the State, gives us the assurance that the claims of the West will not be disregarded; and we are proud to offer to the people the honored name of Mr. Gazzam, trusting that his past career will prove a sure guarantee of his fitness for the proud position of Governor of the staunch old State of Pennsylvania.

"In him the manufacturer, the laborer and the farmer have a fast friend who will never flinch when duty calls him to act for the establishment of the great principle of protection to our industry.—And as a friend of freedom, his antecedents are too well known to demand reiteration at our hands. We shall urge his claims for the office of Governor, and we hope to see him nominated as the standard-bearer of the hosts of freedom and protection in 1860."

Jeremiah Shindel.

This gentleman is a member of the State Senate and also a Lutheran divine in connection with the Penn'a Synod.—At Synod in this place, last week, Mr. Shindel's case was brought up, discussed at length, and finally referred to a committee. The tone of the discussion seemed to indicate that the feeling is that Mr. S. should either resign his political or his clerical office. Mr. S. however, from a letter read, seems to wish to add other congregations to his charge, rather than to give up those he has, and is little inclined to yield his political aspirations.—Lebanon Courier.

The Milwaukee News states that they have recently formed a military company in Chicago and that after drilling only six times a week for not more than a year, they can now form a straight line—by leaning against a fence.

LATER from EUROPE.

The news from the seat of war in Italy, is of the most important and exciting character. The expected battle of the Mincio has been fought, and has resulted in the triumph of the allied arms. The only definite intelligence of the great event is contained in a despatch from the Emperor of the French to the Empress, in which he announces, with telegraphic brevity, that a battle has been fought, and a victory won. He also says that the whole Austrian army, formed in line of battle five leagues in extent, was engaged, and that the battle lasted sixteen hours—from 4 in the morning until 8 in the evening. As the force of the Austrians on the Mincio was set down at two hundred and eighty thousand, some idea may be formed of the desperate fighting which must have been necessary to defeat them. A despatch from Vienna partially confirms this intelligence. It states that a battle was progressing, though with the usual Austrian ignorance in the presence of reverses, no details were known.—There seems to be no room to doubt that a collision of the first importance has really taken place, as the position of the opposing forces, a day or two immediately preceding the time of the alleged battle, warrants the belief that such an event could not be long delayed. The Allies had occupied Sonato, Castiglione and Montebelluna; the Piedmontese had advanced towards Peschiera, and the reconnaissance had been pushed as far as Goito. The forces were thus face to face.

A sanguinary collision is said to have taken place between some Swiss soldiers of the Pope and the inhabitants of Perugia, a rising of whom the former had been sent to suppress. The citizens were shot down indiscriminately. It is announced that Prussia was about to move an army to the Rhine. It was believed that her offer of mediation would be rejected by France.

Natural Curiosity.

Mr. George S. Kinzey, of Exeter township, Berks county, brought to the Allegheny office, Reading on Monday week, a limb from one of the sweet apple trees growing in his orchard, bearing ten round apples, about the size of hulled walnuts, and right alongside of them were a number of blossoms, some open, some just opening, and others that were done blooming, and just forming into fruit. Mr. Kinzey says that he noticed a similar phenomenon upon the same tree last summer, but not to such an extent as at present, and that many of the apples from the second blossoming came to maturity.

A Great Fish.

The Turk Dam, a short distance below Doylestown, though but a small sheet of water, seems to be unapproachable in the peculiarity of producing big fish.—The other day Israel Worthington caught a pike there which measured twenty-five inches in length and weighed fully five pounds. This is larger than an average-sized shad.

Samuel Reeder, Esq. of Washington township, Erie county, writes to the editor of the Meadville Journal, under date of Monday the 20th ult:—

Dear Sir:—Supposing my crop of winter wheat was entirely destroyed by the late frost, I cut it on Sunday last, but find by examining to-day that it is sprouting anew from the root, which may make a crop of wheat in September. Please publish and oblige.

M. Blondin, who formerly belonged to the Ravel troupe in New York, performed the astonishing feat, on the 30th ult., of walking a tight rope stretched across Niagara river. The rope was 1,100 feet long and 160 feet above the water. He performed his task with as much ease and self-possession as he would an ordinary affair in a theater, balancing, laying down on the rope, and finally drawing up with a cord a bottle of wine from a boat below and drinking it.

The Chicago Press and Tribune says: The frosted wheat panic in Ohio, is rapidly subsiding. Farmers find that they were more "scared than hurt." Thousands of men rushed into town and bought flour at exorbitant prices, supposing that they saw guant famine staring them in the face. But after a fortnight has passed the damage is found to be far less than was supposed, and hundreds of wheat fields given up as totally destroyed, will yield a fair crop of good plump wheat.

In the year 1691, the province of New Jersey was offered for sale, at about twenty-five thousand dollars. An original letter is still in existence, containing a proposal for the sale, in which it is represented as "a country almost as large as England, belonging to the late George Cartaret."

In Fayette county there are twelve distilleries. Since the late frost, the owners have been warned by anonymous letters to discontinue their business, and leave the grain to be consumed by the people, on penalty of having their buildings burned. Two like establishments in the county were lately destroyed under similar threats, and it is supposed this warning will be heeded.

One John Patterson, in Washington county, Pa., during the recent frost panic, bought all the flour he could, and raised the price to \$15 per barrel. Fifty persons, with twenty teams, went in daylight, in procession, took his flour, divided it among those most destitute, and left him \$8 per barrel in cash.

Singular how pious new clothes make some people. For a whole month after the Misses Flirts got new mantillas they were at church three times a day.